

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 45. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Stop the Runaway.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July last, a dark mulatto Negro man named DANIEL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, strong heavy made, very coarse features, good countenance. He was raised in Virginia, has lived near Lexington, (S. C.) for some years, from which last place he was brought about nine months since. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber in Lexington, (K.) or confining him in any jail so that I get him.

J. L. DOWNING.
Lexington, October 19, 1812. 43-3w

Education.

ON the first Monday in November I propose recommencing my School—Board may be had at my house and in the neighbourhood for those who may wish to prosecute the study of language and science under my direction.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, near Lexington, October 22d, 1812. 44-3t

For Sale,

AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT,

ON Thursday the 12th day of November next, on Gurd's road, two and an half miles from Lexington, at the late dwelling of JOHN KAY, dec'd. a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of BROOD MARES and COLTS, of the best blood.—Also some YOUNG GELDINGS, COWS & CALVES—FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—Some CROP TOBACCO. The purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums over twenty shillings—that and under cash in hand. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when due attention will be paid by the executors.

ROBERT KAY,
MERRIMAN B. CURD.

* October 22, 1812. 44-2t

ATTENTION!

Swords, Epaulettes, & Plumes,
For sale at the store of
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Oct. 27, 1812. 44-3t

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Mills, for the following "copy of the report of General Tupper to Gen. Harrison."

It is truly lamentable that dissensions and commotions should originate in our army, and that too, to the injury of our undertakings. Gen. Tupper is well known to most of our readers—it is before an impartial public, that he makes an appeal—and we confidently trust, that his conduct will be found justifiable. Let Gen. Winchester, or his friends, say as much for him.

Ind. Press.

URBANA, Oct. 12, 1812.

SIR—On receiving your order of the 4th instant to proceed to the Rapids with the whole force of mounted men under my command, whose horses were in a condition to perform the service: I caused an examination to be immediately had, and found that there still remained 960 men including officers, in a condition to march: including also Capt. Bacon, and one other company which left us the morning following.

The Beeves expected at General Winchester's Camp, did not arrive so as to enable us to draw, till the morning of the 5th; a great number of the men were destitute of provisions the day you left Defiance.—There being no flour to be issued to the mounted men, I ordered eight days rations of beef should be drawn and immediately jerked, so as to lighten and prepare it for the expedition, intending to move off on the evening of the 5th—On examining our ammunition it had been found, that during those excessive rains which fell, while you were marching us from St. Mary's to Defiance it had become so damaged as to be entirely useless; not two rounds of sound cartridges were left to a man.

I ordered returns made so that each man should be furnished with 12 rounds—the return amounted to 4,500 cartridges for the musket men, exclusive of major Roper's Battalion; the ammunition of the riflemen having received very little damage; Quarter master Bassey called on the Quarter master in Gen. Winchester's camp and returned without a supply.—About 1 o'clock this day a man belonging to Capt. Manary's company of Rangers, was killed and scalped across the river Miami, within 200 yards of our camp—I gave immediate orders

to arms, and in five minutes to horse, but owing to our being compelled to confine our horses during the night, and graze them by day, for want of forage;—the greater part at this moment were under keepers nearly one mile from our camp up the Auglaize. Conceiving from the bold manner in which the Indians had approached our camp, that it was possible a considerable body were not distant, I wished to form the men and proceed over the river, by which we should be in a situation to contend with a considerable force, or pursue to effect a small one; in the mean time I permitted maj. Brush to cross over with about 50 foot, to examine the bank and see in what direction the Indians had retired; but before he reached the opposite shore every horseman whose horse was in camp was mounted to follow over; it was in vain that I made an attempt to keep them back till they were formed; they broke off in numbers from 20 to 30, mostly without their officers, and crossed the woods in every direction; a party of 15 fell on the trail of the Indians, and at 7 or 8 miles distance overtook them, but as the Indians were superior to them, and formed, our men without waiting for a discharge from the enemy, returned to Camp.—Logan, and the other Indians in our camp, were of the opinion that there was a considerable force of the enemy lying no great distance below us, and offered to spy down. Early on the following morning, they left our camp with instructions to proceed 4 miles below the Little Rapids a distance of 14 miles; they returned at evening. Having found no trail of any size excepting the party which had been pursued the evening before, and those they computed at about 40; that they had proceeded on towards the waters of Lake Michigan and not on a direction to the Rapids—that the British and Indians which had fled before Gen. Winchester, had retreated with apparent precipitancy, driving their carriages over large logs, and tearing down every sapling that stood in their way.

Scarce had this scout left our camp, when I received the following order from Gen. Winchester.

"Camp near Defiance, Oct. 6, 1812.

SIR—Believing it to be essential, that the Indians who committed the murder near your camp should be pursued and routed, or their strength and situation ascertained, and as that duty can be best, and most expeditiously done with mounted men, you will this morning pursue their trail with a part or the whole of your force, and dislodge, kill and destroy them if in your power. This duty performed you can take the course directed by Gen. Harrison. The attitude of the enemy requires this change in your destination, and as commanding officer of the left wing of the N. W. army; I have deemed it my duty to make it—if you do not return to report, you will send an officer for that purpose.

(Signed)

J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Gen.

Commanding the left W. N. W. army.

GEN. TUPPER.

I waited on Gen. Winchester immediately on receipt of the foregoing order, informing him of my having previously sent out a scout, and the object of it; that the Indians had the evening before been overtaken seven or eight miles from our camp, and their number computed at from 20 to 40.—That in all probability, they had then advanced too far to be overtaken without a long pursuit—that our horses were feeble, and that I wished to preserve as much of their strength as possible for the general object of the expedition, and that if it was agreeable to him, we would wait the arrival of the scout, to take such measures as were deemed proper on their return—Gen. Winchester made no objections to this arrangement; at the same time I informed him that we had not three rounds of ammunition to a man, and requested of him to order me a supply. He replied that he would order his ammunition examined, and would endeavor to furnish me a part of what was required to complete the 12 rounds.

My brigade quarter-master attended this day and returned at evening with the information that no ammunition could be had. Early the following morning I ordered the horses saddled for a march, and repaired to Gen. Winchester's Quarters, and requested a supply of two thousand cartridges, being about one third of the quantity required; without which I could not feel myself justifiable in proceeding on the expedition; In answer he stated to me that he had but six thousand cartridges not issued, that his men had very few in their boxes, that he had a good supply of powder and ball, but no paper, the latter was in wagons expected to arrive that, or the day following, and then directed me to return to my camp and make a report of the actual quantity on hand & he would then inform me whether he would deliver the two thousand cartridges. I hastened back to my camp, and gave the necessary orders for furnishing the returns; and in a few minutes after, received from Gen. Winchester the following

Gen. Tupper—Longer delay consistent with strict military principles cannot be indulged, you will therefore proceed immediately on the reconnoitering duty ordered yesterday with the troops under your command, except Col. Simerall's corps, who shall return without delay to the settlements to recruit their horses, and strengthen his camp with a breast work—even this circumstance was noticed and urged as an evidence, that he apprehended a force superior to his own—thus when imaginary obstacles unite with those that are real, to oppose the movement of a force so insubordinate, as that every man's will is his law, little can be expected to the officers; but a plentiful harvest of mortification and disgrace.

(Signed) J. WINCHESTER,

Brigadier General &c.

When Col. Simerall's regiment moved off, a large portion of 2 companies of Maj. Roper's battalion from Kentucky followed, which reduced that battalion, being the whole now remaining from Kentucky to less than 80 men—I was indebted to col. Simerall for all the cartridges he had, excepting two rounds; but as the most of them had been damaged and dried, they did not add one sound round to each man—I was on the point of taking up the line of march to execute gen. Winchester's orders, when col. Allen commanding a regiment of Kentucky troops in gen. Winchester's camp, came up and informed me he had obtained leave to accompany me to the Rapids in any station I thought proper to place him, from a soldier upwards—I thankfully accepted his services, and caused him to be announced as an aid—col. Allen proposed, that as it was gen. Winchester's wish the troops should move on the direct rout to the Rapids, that none should be taken, but such as would go freely—the experiment was made when about 400 volunteered for the service; scarcely had those troops moved forwards from the ranks when col. Allen beckoned me aside, and shewed me an order which gen. Winchester had that moment forwarded to him, giving col. Allen the command of the men ordered to the Rapids—I requested of col. Allen a copy of this order, which he declined giving—it would be difficult, sir, for me to describe the state of my feeling at this moment. I turned to the troops which had refused to volunteer, and ordered them across the Auglaize on the route you directed me to take, as the best calculated to carry your orders into effect; when it was found that gen. Winchester had suspended me in the command, the whole force from Ohio broke off, crossed the Auglaize and refused to march as directed by gen. Winchester—Col. Allen and Maj. Brush returned to gen. Winchester who assured them he had mistook the object of col. Allen's request;—gen. Winchester then proposed to divide the force, a party to proceed on the direct rout from Defiance to the Rapids, the other by Tawa towns, to unite at a certain time 12 miles above the Rapids. I was unwilling to consent to this measure; the force united was not half the number you thought necessary to order on the most secret rout to effect the object of the expedition; a division of less than 500 men to meet in an enemy's country, where many circumstances might prevent their junction, was to me a measure I could only consent to by compulsion—this measure was in the end abandoned.

It is a duty I owe to col. Allen to say that I have not the smallest reason to believe he was privy to the orders of Gen. Winchester, giving to him the command. His character, and every part of his conduct on that occasion, convinces me he is above it.

The whole force now proceeded to Tawa town, where we reached the day following—early on the morning of the 9th, I ordered the march for the Rapids, when at the distance of about half a mile it was found our whole force was reduced to 200 men, exclusive of officers; the other part of the force had refused to march, and remained in the encampment, scarcely a man marched from the 2d battalion of col. Findley's regiment, commanded by major Taylor, Manary's company of U. S. rangers, both officers and soldiers refused to march. When it was found that our force was thus reduced, I called a council of the officers to determine whether it was our duty to proceed to the Rapids; the council considered that our force was not sufficient to carry the first object of your orders into effect; that we were too numerous to act as a spy party, and too weak to carry offensive operations into the enemies country; that it would be improper and unadvisable under those circumstances to continue the expedition.

With the then remaining force, I proceeded to this place, where I directed col. Finley and major Roper to discharge such men only as had continued to their duty.

Thus, sir, has terminated an expedition at one time capable of tearing the British flag from the wall at Detroit, wherein our troops might have returned with the pleasing reflection of having rendered that country an essential service.

It is a duty, sir, I owe to the officers of the Kentucky forces, to col. Findley, and the officers of his first battalion, to say, that they were zealous in pressing forward the expedition; while the officers of the second battalion commanded by major Taylor, with a few exceptions, were shrinking from their duty, and shamefully deserting the cause of their country.

The detaching of col. Simerall's regt.

rom our force, stands prominent among the causes of our failure; already was there a panic in some parts of our camp; the enemy that had retired at gen. Winchester's approach had been greatly magnified, the day succeeding the alarm gen. Winchester drew in one wing of his lines, and strengthening his camp with a breast work—even this circumstance was noticed and urged as an evidence, that he apprehended a force superior to his own—thus when imaginary obstacles unite with those that are real, to oppose the movement of a force so insubordinate, as that every man's will is his law, little can be expected to the officers; but a plentiful harvest of mortification and disgrace.

(Signed) J. WINCHESTER,

Brigadier General &c.

When Col. Simerall's regiment moved off, a large portion of 2 companies of Maj. Roper's battalion from Kentucky followed, which reduced that battalion, being the whole now remaining from Kentucky to less than 80 men—I was indebted to col. Simerall for all the cartridges he had, excepting two rounds; but as the most of them had been damaged and dried, they did not add one sound round to each man—I was on the point of taking up the line of march to execute gen. Winchester's orders, when col. Allen commanding a regiment of Kentucky troops in gen. Winchester's camp, came up and informed me he had obtained leave to accompany me to the Rapids in any station I thought proper to place him, from a soldier upwards—I thankfully accepted his services, and caused him to be announced as an aid—col. Allen proposed, that as it was gen. Winchester's wish the troops should move on the direct rout to the Rapids, that none should be taken, but such as would go freely—the experiment was made when about 400 volunteered for the service; scarcely had those troops moved forwards from the ranks when col. Allen beckoned me aside, and shewed me an order which gen. Winchester had that moment forwarded to him, giving col. Allen the command of the men ordered to the Rapids—I requested of col. Allen a copy of this order, which he declined giving—it would be difficult, sir, for me to describe the state of my feeling at this moment. I turned to the troops which had refused to volunteer, and ordered them across the Auglaize on the route you directed me to take, as the best calculated to carry your orders into effect; when it was found that gen. Winchester had suspended me in the command, the whole force united was not half the number you thought necessary to order on the most secret rout to effect the object of the expedition; a division of less than 500 men to meet in an enemy's country, where many circumstances might prevent their junction, was to me a measure I could only consent to by compulsion—this measure was in the end abandoned.

It is a duty I owe to col. Allen to say that I have not the smallest reason to believe he was privy to the orders of Gen. Winchester, giving to him the command. His character, and every part of his conduct on that occasion, convinces me he is above it.

The man whose courage and patriotism expires, when his rations are reduced, ought never to place himself between his country and its enemies.

When you shall have examined and considered the whole causes of our failure, should doubts rest on your mind whether some part of it does not attach to my conduct, may I not hope sir, that you will order a court of Enquiry, that I may have an opportunity of meeting an investigation.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most obt. humble servant,

EDWARD W. TUPPER.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, } Brig. Gen.

Com. in chief, N. W. A. }

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NEW-YORK COALITION.

It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New-York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the Federal Party. We have not before noticed the fact, because somewhat vaguely stated. We now learn, that at that Caucus, the resolutions taken of most importance were.

First. That under present circumstances it would be unwise to take up a man notoriously of their own party.

Second. That they should support the candidate of the two already in nomination, whose success would best promote the objects of their party.

Third. That they would not now make a selection of either as their candidate.

In the incidental discussions to which these points gave occasion Messrs. Otis, Gov. Morris, and we believe R. Goodloe Harper gave a decided preference to Mr. Clinton; and a meeting between this gentleman and a certain number of the caucus, of whom Gov. Morris was one, was had, and in this meeting Mr. Clinton declared,

THAT ALL POLITICAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE U. S. HAD CEASED AND WOULD NOT AGAIN BE RENEWED.

This fact can be established in a court of law if necessary.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.

French intrigue in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia recently detected an extensive conspiracy, headed by his Secretary of State; who had corresponded with Bonaparte, informing him of the plan of the campaign; and had begun to corrupt the army. Bonaparte had sent him two millions and an half of dollars for this purpose.

The conspiracy was discovered by General the Prince Bagration—who was so confident of it that he stopped a courier from St.

Petersburg for Paris, broke open the dispatches, that bore the emperor Alexander's seal, and thus obtained the evidence of the Minister Speranski's guilt. He with others have been banished to Siberia, to cool.

Their plan was to have seized and carried to France the Emperor of Russia and his brother, as they did the royal family of Spain.

PAINTSBURG, Oct. 2.

Col. Larned, with a part of the 6th regiment of U. S. infantry, arrived at this place on Friday last.

A company of heavy artillery, commanded by capt. Crooks, arrived on Sunday.

A company of light horse, volunteers from Saratoga county, arrived on Monday.

The remainder of the 7th regiment of detached militia, commanded by col. Green, marched yesterday for the northward, for Chazy or Champlain.

Two chiefs of the Cohawaga Indians, arrived

at the head quarters of Gen. Bloomfield on Tuesday last. On Wednesday, attended by Col. Clarke, of the 11th regt. they proceeded to Greenbush. The professed object of their mission is pacific. They were with Gen. Brock at the surrender of Detroit.

Gen. Louis of the St. Regis Indians, a firm and undeviating friend of the U. S. and his son, have been in this village for several weeks.

The St. Regis Indians are disposed to remain neutral in the present contest; but what effect

British influence and British success may have upon them we know not. Indians generally

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

On Monday the 9th.

of this month, the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States will take place in all the counties of this state.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR THE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

Hubbard Taylor **WALKER BAYLOR** **THIRD DISTRICT.**
Duval Payne **Thos. D. Owings**

From the Western Citizen.

MADISON & GERRY.

In pursuance of a recommendation from the citizens of Scott county, at a meeting thereof, on the 9th inst. a general committee from the counties composing the third Electoral District, was held at the house of Mr. Zedekiah Moore, in the town of Paris in the county of Bourbon, on the 26th October, 1812.

PRESENT.

From Bourbon—Robert Trimble, James Kenner, Aquilla Parker, Robert Johnson, Benjamin Mills.

From Clark—James Browning, John Dudley, George Webb.

From Fayette—Joseph H. Hawkins, John Wyatt, J. B. January, Archibald M'Ilvain, John Monroe, Wm. T. Barry.

From Harrison—Thomas Holt, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Boyd, Isaac Miller, Edward Coleman, Littleton Robinson, James C. Patton, B. Metcalfe.

From Jessamine—Samuel H. Woodson, Wm. Walker.

From Scott—Robert Johnson, Samuel Shepard, John V. Webb, Wm. Johnson, Rhodes Smith, Henry O. Brown, Benj. Taylor.

From Woodford—William Vawter, Charles Railey, Wm. B. Blackburn.

John Moynog, Esq. was chosen President, and Daniel Bradford, Clerk.

On motion, Mr. Tandy Allen of Bath county, Mr. Hardinge Smith of Montgomery county, and Mr. Aris Throckmorton, of Nicholas county, citizens casually present, were requested to take seats in the Committee, with the privilege of discussing all questions which might come before the Committee, but excluding them from a vote.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That the Republican vote for Electors in this District should be united—Therefore, Resolved, That this Committee recommend

**HUBBARD TAYLOR,
WALKER BAYLOR,
DUVAL PAYNE, &
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS,**

as four proper persons to be voted for as Electors in the Third District, to vote for President and Vice-President at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to draft an address to the people of the Third Electoral District, recommending the support of such candidates as have been selected by this Committee.—A Committee was accordingly appointed of Robert Trimble, Joseph H. Hawkins, William B. Blackburn, Wm. T. Barry, and Benjamin Mills, Esquires.

Mr. Trimble, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported an address to the people of this Electoral District, which was read, amended and agreed to unanimously, as follows—

Fellow Citizens of the Third Electoral District of Kentucky.

A crisis has arrived which demands the energetic union of republicans. Their cause—the cause of their country, can only be put down by divisions among themselves. Building their hope on this division, the enemies of republicanism have left no art untried to excite it. They know, and we ought not to forget that "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

At the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States, two Candidates for the Presidency are presented to the public view—JAMES MADISON the present incumbent, and DE WITT CLINTON.

Four Electors are to be chosen in this district for the purpose of electing the President and Vice-President. By some secret invisible agency, not yet announced to the people, it has been so contrived that four Candidates in the district, the precise number to be elected, have declared in favour of Clinton; whilst on the other hand ten or twelve of our Fellow-Citizens, all worthy of the votes of Freemen, tender their services as Electors, and have declared in favour of Mr. MADISON as President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY as Vice-President. The danger is obvious,—that the Republicans of the district, by dividing their suffrages among so many candidates might be defeated by the Union of the Clintonian faction, in favour of their four candidates; altho' that faction, we are persuaded is comparatively insignificant in number. To avert that danger, and for the purpose of devising and recommending some mode of obtaining a fair expression of the will of the real majority in the district, it was sometime since recommended that a Committee of Delegates from the several counties in the district should meet at Paris. It is to be regretted that from the shortness of time allowed and the impracticability of extending the notice to all the counties, delegates from seven counties only have attended. This Committee are not insensible of the delicacy of the task of addressing you under these circumstances. But a deep sense of the public interest, and a persuasion that their fellow-citizens will generally approve their efforts for the general good, forbids them to shrink from the task.

This Committee disclaim the attempt to prescribe to their fellow citizens, or to circumscribe their right of suffrage in the choice they are about to make of electors. But they cannot but dread the danger to the Republican cause, by division among the Republicans themselves. The committee has therefore selected from among the Republican candidates in the district, who have declared themselves in favor of Mr. MADISON as President, and Mr. GERRY as Vice-President, the four candidates recommended by them to their fellow citizens. In making this selection, this Committee can assure their fellow citizens, that personal attachments or dislikes have in no instance influenced their choice:—that the free interchange of sentiment and concession of opinion has been produced by a due regard to the public

good; and while they have chosen, and recommended those whose acquaintance in the district, and whose integrity and patriotism entitle them to a recommendation to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, as the most probably successful candidates, they feel most constrained to declare that those not chosen possess the confidence of this committee, and that none were rejected as unfit for the office of elector.

It cannot be expected that this committee will in this address go into a lengthy discussion of the qualifications of the Rival Candidates for the Presidency. They beg leave however to remind their fellow citizens, that Mr. MADISON is a republican of the old school or '76:—that he was member of the Old Congress under our first confederation:—that foreseeing the union of these states was not sufficiently secured by that instrument, by his exertions he induced the assembly of Virginia, his native state, to send delegates to the Grand Convention, of which he was appointed a member:—that in that convention, he took a conspicuous part in framing our federal constitution:—that when that constitution was laid before the Virginia convention for consideration, he was chiefly instrumental in procuring its adoption in that body, of which he was also a member, in that convention, although opposed by Patrick Henry, the Demosthenes of America, he with manly firmness, and irresistible force of argument explained the principles of the Constitution and procured its adoption. By his labours, more than any other man's, are we blest, with that happy Union, which renders these states mighty among the nations of the earth. As a Representative of Congress under the New Constitution Mr. MADISON stood prominent and conspicuous, for talents and republican integrity:—As the secretary of state under the illustrious Jefferson, he excelled the best talents of Europe, and in our negotiations with foreign powers, in a masterly manner explained and enforced the rights of the nation. Malice itself was not heard to whisper aught against either his ability or integrity. A faithful and able discharge of these important public duties, through a series of upwards of thirty years, at length placed him in the Presidential chair.—Mr. MADISON's predecessors in office had for many years endeavored to obtain from the great belligerents of Europe by negotiation a recognition of our rights and a redress of the multiplied wrongs whicht they had heaped upon us. When he came into office, desirous of maintaining peace as long as the honor and interest of the nation would permit, he again tried negotiation, until the national cup overflowed with the wrongs and indignities we had suffered, and until all prospect of redress by peaceful means failed, he urged not the nation to war. But many thousands of our fellow-citizens having been impressed into the most servile bondage by British cruisers without redress—Our lawful commerce obstructed and despoiled by her rapacity; her emissaries sent into our country to corrupt our people; the savages of the wilderness excited to wield the hatchet and scalping knife against us,—our women and children, aroused the spirit of Madison, and with firmness he recommended a declaration of war:—war was declared. Shall we now with energy and zeal prosecute that war, until we obtain an honorable peace by the redress of our wrongs? If so, let us elect Mr. MADISON. He thoroughly knows the principles, and causes for which we fight, and his character, his zeal for his beloved country are pledged in the cause.

Were Mr. Clinton's pretensions in every respect equal to Mr. MADISON's, it would in the estimation of this committee be madness in the American People at this time to change the administration. Our enemies abroad have made their strongest calculations upon our divisions and dissensions among ourselves, and have flattered themselves that whatever wrongs they may inflict upon us, no American administration will be able to stand the shocks of War, and that consequently their aggressions will pass with impunity. The election of Mr. Clinton at this time in preference to Mr. MADISON, would rejoice our enemies; strengthen their persuasions of our weakness; and would be to ourselves a most melancholy evidence of the instability of our government.

When the friends of Mr. Clinton recommended him to the nation as preferable to Mr. MADISON, they speak in general terms of Mr. Clinton's talents, energy, &c. We ask for instances. They have none to give. We require them to specify and enumerate his public acts, his public services; and the particular evidences of that superiority of talents and energy of which they boast. They answer again in general terms or are silent. They wish to persuade us, fellow-citizens, to discard a man whose services, whose talents, whose patriotism we know, for an untried man, of whom we know but little.

To present themselves in an imposing attitude upon the credulous—to give speciousness to their pretexts, for putting out Mr. MADISON and putting in Mr. Clinton, these exclusive friends of their country, have labeled the Clinton ticket with "PEACE, UNION AND COMMERCE."

If by "Peace" they mean, that Mr. Clinton is a friend to the restoration of an honorable peace, so is Mr. MADISON; but if they mean that Mr. Clinton is for peace, upon any terms—upon the dishonorable terms of leaving our rights unasserted, our wrongs unredressed then we trust our country will not be for Mr. Clinton. If by "union" they mean, that Mr. Clinton is a friend to the union of these states, it may be true, but he has surely done infinite less to procure, preserve and perpetuate that "Union" than Mr. MADISON. But if by "Union" they mean as we apprehend, that some federalists, some quondam disaffected and disappointed republicans, malcontents of every description in the government and even the colonies in the country are united in the support of Mr. Clinton. May the happy destinies of this beloved country rescue it from the dire effects of such a Union! If by "Commerce" they mean fair trade and our rights on the ocean, Mr. MADISON has contended for these with great zeal and ability; and for these has unsheathed the sword of his country; but if commerce under British licences be meant by them, we trust the spirit of the nation will not brook the insult.

Fellow-Citizens—Our cause is good; nothing but disunion among ourselves, produced by the distractions of an infuriated and disappointed faction can lose the day. We, therefore, recommend that all local attachments, personal feeling or prejudices for or against particular candidates, for the office of Elector, be laid aside; that unanimity in the republican ranks be preserved; and that you come to the polls determined to maintain that high republican character, which has hitherto distinguished Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Editors of Republican newspapers throughout the state, be requested to insert these proceedings and address in their respective papers.

JOHN MONROE, President.

ATTEST,

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

BUFFALO, October 13. Gallant and Daring Exploit.

About one o'clock on Friday morning last, three armed boats with 102 men, crossed from this shore to Fort Erie on the opposite side for the purpose of attacking two British vessels, the brig Adams of six guns, and the schooner Caldonia of two guns, at anchor near that place—one boat containing about 50 men, another between 40 and 50, and the 3d six men—the first under the immediate direction of Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States navy, the second under that of Lt. Watts, sailing master, and third commanded by Capt. Cyrus Chapin of this village. Owing to delay occasioned by the darkness of the night, the attack did not commence till about 3 o'clock: both vessels were boarded about the same time and captured after a resistance of a few minutes. The cables were immediately cut and the vessels taken down the river. The Caldonia anchored near the Rock. The brig was carried by the current to the west side of Squaw island, (about half a mile from Black Rock) and run aground at a short distance from the shore. When opposite the rock, a heavy cannonading commenced from the batteries and flying artillery on the other shore, which was soon followed by a return from the vessels. The brig from her situation was much exposed. Those on board were notwithstanding safely landed on our own shore. The Adams was soon after retaken by the British, but the destructive fire of musketry from the island and our artillery on shore, soon compelled them to abandon her. There is good reason to believe they lost a number of their men before they got off. About evening of the same day she was taken possession of by some soldiers belonging to one of the U. S. regiments, who found on board three men whom their comrades in their hurry to get home again had forgotten to take along with them. It being thought impracticable to keep possession of the brig (a very hasty conclusion however we fear) she was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge. This achievement does equal honour to both officers and men engaged in the expedition.

Return of the prisoners of war captured from the British on board the Adams:

Lt. Charles Larabee; Hosea Blood, acting surgeon's mate; Nath. Heaton, Jos. Kneely, corporals; Abiah Bradley, musician, Alfred Cobourn, John St. Clair, Robert Arubuckler, Andrew Carr, Lemuel Parker, Jacob Winslow, Ichabod Farrar, John D. Jones, Zenas Clark, Joseph Hunt, Jonathan Colby, Chester Wilcox, Wm. D. Ausmen, Alexander Brewin, Ed. Tuck, John Glover, privates: all of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, who fought at Tippecanoe and Brownstown, and were on their way to Quebec.

In addition to the above there were taken on board the Adams, Dr. Sylvester Day, surgeon's mate, United States army, J. Cannon, first regiment artillery, and four others, volunteers. Four of the wounded which were left on board the brig, were carried by the enemy to fort Erie.

There were captured on board the Adams, Frederick Rolette, first lieutenant, commandant, Thomas Kerr, ensign of marines, ten marines, 24 Canadian voyageurs, (French) And on board the Caldonia, Robert Ervin, master, eight seamen and four voyageurs.

The boarding party had one killed and eight wounded. A marine was killed a few hours afterwards, while unloading the Caldonia, by a cannon shot. The first shot from the British batteries, killed major Cuyler, whose death is published in the succeeding columns.

A twenty-four pound ball passed through the house of Orange Dean. Another of six pound passed through the store of N. Still and Co. Above 300 shot were fired from the British batteries.

We have not room for further particulars.

From Detroit.

From several of the American prisoners who were captured on board of the Adams we have the following account from Detroit:

The Adams left Malden on the 5th and arrived at fort Erie on the 8th. They state that the expedition which went against fort Wayne on the 14th of September, had returned to Malden on the 4th of October unsuccessful. The expedition consisted of about 400 regulars and militia, and 1500 Indians—they had proceeded towards fort Wayne until they came within 16 miles of an American army, which they learned by a prisoner their spies took, to be Harrington's. They then precipitately retreated, leaving much of their ammunition, &c. on the ground. It was understood at Malden that Harrington was advancing upon Detroit, with his army.—The Queen Charlotte was detained at Detroit, on account of the expected arrival of general Harrison. At Detroit much property had been destroyed by the Indians. The town was full of Indians. It is much feared that the savages will massacre all the Americans at Detroit. The above gentleman did not understand that any scalps were paid for by the British. The British commanders had in several instances ransomed American prisoners taken by the Indians.

WAR EVENTS.
From the Ogdensburg Palladium of Oct. 6.

Attack on Ogdensburg—On Friday last about forty British boats came up the river St. Laurence—they arrived at Johnstown about sunset, escorted by two gun-boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Prescott (opposite this place) a heavy cannonade was opened from the batteries at Prescott upon this village; which continued for two hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott from Johnstown.—The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shots made but little effect. On Saturday the boats were discovered to be in the harbor at Prescott, and early in the morning the enemy recommenced a heavy fire on this place from twelve, nine, and six pounders, which Gen. Brown thought proper not to answer—the fire continued for about half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing their boats for something more serious; and at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, twenty-five boats, aided by two gun-boats mounted with nine pounders, moved up

the river from Prescott about three fourths of a mile and then tacked and made for this place. As soon as they altered their course, all the cannon on the batteries at Prescott opened fire on this village, which was not answered until the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries commenced a tremendous cannonade upon them, which after about an hour caused the enemy to return to Prescott in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Benedict, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Griffin, Major Bush, Major Dimock, Adj. Hotchkiss, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Benedict, Capt. McNitt and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by Gen. Brown; had the enemy attempted a landing, an immense slaughter must inevitably have ensued.—No person could have been more zealous and attentive than Gen. Brown, through the whole action. Praise is also due to his field, staff, and commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught, that 400 Yankees will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Col. Lethbridge and Breckenridge, led the British in person.

Although several hundred 12, 9 and 6lb. shot were thrown into this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several deserters we learn, that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats; that one of their batteries gave way, by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron 9's burst and mortally wounded a number of those who were managing the piece.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, dated the 3d of October.

"We had very hot work here on the afternoon of yesterday. This village was bombarded for nearly three hours from the batteries at Prescott, a small village opposite to this; between 20 and 30 12 and 9 pounds balls were picked up in our gardens and streets. A number struck the ground within 3 and 4 yards of Mr. Parrish's house, which has, however, again escaped unhurt, nor have any lives been lost. The firing was brought on by our attempts to attack a parcel of Canadian boats, in which we did not succeed. They are now lying at Prescott, from whence 8 or 10 balls have again been thrown into the village about an hour ago.

"Our garrison consists of about 500 men, including Capt. Forsyth's rifle company, from North Carolina—the whole are commanded by Brigadier General Jacob Brown, from Jefferson county."

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. at half past 8 o'clock, will be launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Fyre and Landle, Kensington, the Privateer SNAPPER. This vessel is allowed by the best judges to be the most perfect and beautiful model ever built in this city; she was built in six weeks, and is finished in the best style.

On Saturday evening the 25th inst. of U. S. Infantry, in number about 300, arrived here from Greenbush, and encamped at the north part of this village, on Sunday they marched for Plattsburg; they were under the command of Col. Cutting, handsomely uniformed and well supplied, and followed by 22 baggage wagons; the troops were raised in Connecticut and R. Island.

A letter received in this village yesterday, from Sackett's Harbor states that government has purchased all the private vessels on Lake Ontario.

The keel of a 32 gun frigate has been laid at Sackett's Harbor: it is said she is to be launched in 60 days.

We understand that Gen. Dearborn is to proceed to Plattsburg this week, with the residue of the U. S. troops now at Greenbush.—Troy paper, Oct. 13.

Another Invasion of Canada.

A letter from a gentleman at Erie to his brother in this town, received yesterday states, that by the express post from Buffalo intelligence was received, that the American troops, amounting to about 5000 had crossed the Niagara river at Queenstown, 7 miles below the Falls, and that preparations were making and it was expected in the course of a day or two, that another portion of our troops would cross the river at Black Rock, nearly opposite fort Erie.

Plattsburg Gaz.

Dispatches from Admiral Sir J. B. Warren to the secretary of state and Mr. Baker, the late British secretary of legation, arrived in N. York a few days ago, in the frigate Juniper. Agreeably to the arrangement respecting carts and flags of truce, they were handed to Brig. Gen. Armstrong, commanding at New-York, who forwarded them to this city, by captain Jacob Lewis, who arrived here on Monday. The contents of the dispatches have not transpired.

Nat. Int.

British forces on the Lakes.

Since the conclusion of the armistice, the British forces have been constantly increasing. It is almost impossible for us to conjecture the amount or quality of this force; but the knowing ones guess, that, including regulars, militia, and Indians, their forces will amount to nearly 4000 men, that could be marched to one point within 24 hours. This includes the

frontier from point Abino, on Lake Erie to Little York on Ontario. Through the length of coast must be more than 150 miles, yet the British having complete possession of the Lakes, they move their armies with astonishing rapidity.

15.

After the surrender of the Guerriers to the Constitution, Capt. Dacres, on entering the quarter deck of the latter, presented his sword to Capt. Hull, which was politely received and laid by him

LEXINGTON:
TUESDAY....NOVEMBER 3,

SUMMARY.

Since the entrance of Wellington into Madrid, we have no information of the position of Marmont's army, nor of the progress of the English forces. The army before Cadiz have spiked their cannon, and retreated from that place. Before these reverses of fortune had reached Napoleon, he seems to have been sensible, but two late for his purposes, that the French armies were too weak in that country; for he appointed Massena to the command of the armies there, and ordered out a new conscription of 150,000 men.

After all, we believe the fate of Spain, and indeed of Continental Europe, will be decided in the Russian Empire. Although the late successes of Wellington may protract the war in Spain, yet if Russia is conquered, Napoleon can pour an irresistible force into that country. After overturning all the other old powers of the continent, it would seem incredible that he should be resisted there.

We have before us his 13th and 14th Bulletins, which place his head-quarters at Smolensko on the 21st and 24th of August. "The Russian Grand army was driven from Witebsk on the Dvina, Smolensko on the Dneiper and Mirslan on the Soz (a line of 400 miles) in the course of a fortnight"—the French were masters of those places, and in pursuit of their enemy towards Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia. "Davout was besieging Riga the emporium of English trade in the Baltic, from whence it was expected he would march to St. Petersburg, the present capital of the Empire."

The 13th Bulletin gives an account of the capture of 30 pieces of cannon at Duanaburg—the defeat of a corps of Russians by Sebastiani on the 8th of August, with the loss of 200 men on each side—the capture of 8 pieces of artillery, 14 loaded ammunition wagons, 1500 prisoners, at Brasnoi, where they also lost 1000 men killed. At Smolensko, the most considerable battle appears to have been fought, which the bulletins states was fought by 100,000 men on each side. The Russians appear to have risked it, to save that city, and lost 200 pieces of cannon and large mortars, 4700 killed, 7 or 8000 wounded and 2000 prisoners. The loss of the French is stated at 700 killed and 3200 prisoners. At the battle of Ostron the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon 20 wagons of provisions 1500 prisoners and 5 or 6000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not stated. Davout appears to have gained a splendid victory at Mohilow, where he states his own loss at 900 killed, wounded and prisoners, and the Russians at 1200 killed and 4000 wounded and prisoners. The English papers state that Quidinot had defeated Wittgenstein.

We conclude from all these circumstances, that the recent accounts of Russian successes are without foundation in truth. The French state the force which they have brought against Russia at 687,000 men.

It is said that 3000 troops had arrived at Quebec from the West Indies, and 5000 were daily expected from the same quarter.

The St. Louis paper states that Major Dodge and his party who had marched in pursuit of the Indians up the Illinois, had returned without being able to overtake them; and that Col. Russell was to march with his forces to Pioria on the 19th of October, where the Vincennes paper states that he was to meet and cooperate with general Hopkins.

A large drove of cattle destined for Canada, was seized in the Province of Maine.

The news of the gallant exploit of our Yankee sailors on the lakes, in capturing the Adams and Caledonia, is confirmed.

The keel of a 32 gun frigate was laid at Sackets harbor on lake Ontario, and was to be completed in 60 days. All the private vessels on that lake had been purchased by government.

We understand that the committee which met at Paris would very cheerfully have supported either of the other republican candidates as electors in this district; but as they could not take all, they made a selection so as to scatter the candidates as much as possible through the district. The gentlemen not named have very patriotically declined a poll; preferring the public good to individual gratification. Their countrymen will doubtless remember them hereafter.

ELECTION NEWS.

In Maryland, the federalists have obtained a majority in the state legislature at the last election—their congressional election left the parties in *status quo*.—6 democrats, 3 federalists. The senate of that state is republican.—The republicans have succeeded in Pennsylvania. Mr. Castor one of the Clintonian ticket of Electors, had declined the nomination, declaring it was his intention to support Madison and Gerry. The republican members of the Vermont legislature, have unanimously recommended a ticket favourable to Madison and Gerry. We have no certain intelligence from New-Jersey.

Some men discover so much fondness for TITLES, as often to make themselves ridiculous. One cannot but smile at the petty vanity which has induced three of the Clintonian electoral candidates in this district to *title themselves* in the public papers.—If our readers will turn to two or three past "Statesmen," they will find one of them announces himself as a General Officer, and two have dubbed themselves Esquires. We do not allude to Mr. Dodge; for he has not shewn the same fondness for such gew-gaws.

From a gentleman who arrived in town from Frankfort last evening, we learn that gen. Hopkins has returned to Vincennes with his army, without accomplishing any of the objects of the expedition. The general and his army amounting to 2000 volunteers, crossed the Wabash, intending to march to Pioria, an Indian town, situated on the lower end of Lake

Illinois, and to destroy that, and the other towns in its neighbourhood. The guides, instead of conducting the army West towards Pioria, led it North, within three days march of Lake Michigan; when provisions getting very scarce, it became necessary to retreat. They passed a deserted Indian town on their way, saw but three Indians, and were one night in danger, in consequence of the Indians setting the prairie grass on fire. At Vincennes the general had discharged the mounted volunteers and intended to proceed with the footmen to the Prophet's town at Tippecanoe. Our informant adds, that on approaching the deserted town, the army expected a battle, and that never were men more desirous to face an enemy. They returned mortified, and discontented. We hope the account is not true; for never before did 2000 Kentuckians lose their way, and march north, instead of west. But the gentleman who states the particulars, travelled with another who had just returned from the expedition.

We have fears of the fate of Col. Russell, who with 800 men, were to meet and co-operate with general Hopkins near Pioria.

With painful sensations, we publish the account of the battle of Queenstown—but whilst we feel regret at the issue, we feel proud, that the character of our country for gallantry and courage, has sustained no injury.—Had Hull suffered his brave companions so to act, this affair would not have happened.

COMMUNICATION.
The Theatre, to-morrow evening from the novelty which is to be brought forward, will no doubt produce an overflow. The public must prepare for wonders—the new play of the "Doubtful Son" is one of those which only need be seen to be admired. Never can the eye of Dramatist be more fully gratified than in this—this play, we understand is from the pen of Wm. Dimond Esq. author of the Foundling of the Forest &c. &c. Interest is here blended with novelty, sublime sentiment, interluded with irresistible comic humour, and a plot the most intricate—with materials like these the humorist must be infatuated and the philosopher reviled in the region of delight.

For the Kentucky Gazette,

Ere long 'twill be a sin and shame,
For cats to warble out an amorous flame!
Dogs shall be whipp'd for making love on
Sunday,

Who very well may put it off to Monday.

PETER PINDAR.

The friends of De Witt Clinton, (the would-be president of the U. States) having raised a most violent outcry against *caucuses*, and that gentleman himself, appearing to found his claims to the presidential chair, in an inconsiderable degree, on the alleged misconduct of the members of congress, in recommending Mr. Madison to the confidence of his countrymen, it is proper to enquire into the correctness of their censures, and the validity of his pretensions. Formerly this word *caucus* had none of those terrors that now surround it, and was only remarked as a barbarous intruder into our language, which, those who ridiculed it, never for a moment imagined, would be able to revolutionize the politics of this country, and remove one party from power to make room for another. This word, so contemptible in its birth, and so harmless in its operations, has in this epoch of inquisitorial perspicuity, been found to be pregnant with *ambition, treason, tyranny and every other malignant vice*, that ever was committed by insulted heaven, to perplex and scourge a guilty world. It has become the cabalistic word of an insidious faction, who have the folly and presumption to suppose, that by a proper use of it, they may triumph over the understandings of the people, and with their assistance, set themselves peacefully down in the enjoyment of lazy offices and fat sinecures. But they shall find to their sorrow, that the guile of popular credulity is not sufficiently large, to swallow down mountains of imposture.

It is a stubborn fact (which no man who values his ears, will venture to deny before a court having competent power to cut them off) that during the federal administrations, caucuses were invariably resorted to at every returning election. Nor should it be forgotten, that they were held by those very men, who are now making such a terrible pothole about their unconstitutionality. The truth is, that caucuses but a few years past, were considered very harmless pretty things, and were never converted into a raw head and bloody bones with which to scare the people, until the nomination of Mr. Madison at the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration. At this time they assumed a new appearance, and struck certain gentlemen with vast and uttermost horror, who flying about under the influence of their fears (which by the many believed had given them a twist) cried out ruin and destruction, and endeavoured to persuade the people, that all the devils in hell were turned loose upon them. Then it was, that seventeen members of Congress filed their memorable protest against caucuses, and the election of Mr. Madison; a protest, which proved at once, the wit and inflamed passions of its subscribers. As these gentlemen may properly be regarded as the real authors of all the objections to caucusing, it is fair to refer to their protest as the text book of the party. He who will give himself the trouble to read it, will find that they voluntarily acknowledge it to be "true that at former periods, when the election of a president and vice president approached, it was customary to hold meetings of the members of congress, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the public. But these meetings if not justified were palliated by the necessity of union." The federalists presented a formidable phalanx; and either to succeed at all or to prevent them from placing the candidate for the vice-presidency in the presidential chair, it was necessary to exert the combined efforts of the whole republican party." Here the protestors grant that caucuses had custom to sanction them; but that they might lose nothing by the concession, they artfully add, that they were formerly justified by the necessity of union. They confess, that they regard the strength of the opposing party, as a sufficient palliation of the use of these means to insure success to their own candidate, nitho abstractly considered.

From a gentleman who arrived in town from Frankfort last evening, we learn that gen. Hopkins has returned to Vincennes with his army, without accomplishing any of the objects of the expedition. The general and his army amounting to 2000 volunteers, crossed the Wabash, intending to march to Pioria, an Indian town, situated on the lower end of Lake

they believe them to be unwarrantable. I am perfectly willing to give to these arguments their full weight and let Mr. Madison stand or fall by them.

If caucuses become innocent and unexceptionable, by the expediency of resorting to them, and "the necessity of union," surely never was a caucus more justifiable, than that which, at the last session of Congress, presumed to express their own confidence in Mr. Madison, and recommend him to the confidence of their fellow citizens. He who recollects, (and every man must recollect whose memory is better than a sieve) the disgraceful opposition that was made to the administration during the last winter, and the desperate fury of its opponents need not be reminded, that the caucus was warrantable from the *necessity of union*. He who recollects the attitude which we were assuming toward Britain, and the hardy struggles that were made by her Cis-atlantic friends, to withhold our parochial fingers from her maternal ribs,—their unceasing opposition, and their avowed determination to oppose for ever, every measure intended to heal our dear wounded honor, or to calm the bloody seams, made in the backs of our gallant sons by the rude lash of savage despotism, he who recollects all this, will surely recollect a vast deal more, which will all serve to convince him, that the re-election of Mr. Madison, was so essential to the interest of the country, as to demand and sanctify the united and utmost exertions of the republican party. If caucusing be in the abstract criminal, he will find in the emergency of the crisis, a *palliation* of its practice, and in the conduct of the federalists, a *justification* of its rise.

But bating all these considerations, let us for a moment suppose (and truly, it is quite as reasonable a supposition, as that De Witt Clinton possesses any political honesty) that caucusing is a most damnable sin, year quite as black as the federalists can paint it; and when all this is supposed, what is the consequence? Is it fair or honest, because Mr. Madison has been recommended by a caucus, to denounce him as the devil incarnate, and point at him as the corrupt slave of that bloody dead-doing fellow who rules the destinies of France? If A says that B is an honest fellow, does it therefore follow that B is as destitute of principle as the most distinguished leaders of the Junto or British faction? If the members of Congress, in meeting in caucus to recommend Mr. Madison, acted even as criminally as the federalists did, when they fettered their countrymen with *alien and sedition laws*; is it fair to punish Mr. Madison who had no more to do with their meeting, than old king George has to do with the government of Britain, and much less than the Prince Regent had to do with the Dutchess of —? If one man or a set of men speak well of another, is the latter ever to be calumniated and abused as old Adams has been, for having had honesty enough to tell damning truths to the shame of some pseudo patriots? There are certain men, who for certain purposes, not entirely unknown to the world, are ready enough to reason and decide in this way; but thank god, the great majority of the people have never like them learnt the efficacy of secret service money. To the people I appeal, in full confidence, that their decision, will at once do honor to themselves and blast the hopes of their enemies.

OLD HICKORY.

FROM THE REPORTER EXTRA.

From our attentive correspondent at the City of Washington.

Washington City, Oct. 24.

By this evening's mail, we have received various accounts of the late and very important affair, at Queenstown, (Canada) between the American Troops, under command of Gen. Van Rensselaer, and the British under Gen. Brock. The Americans, as will be seen below, were conducted to the scene of action by Col. Van Rensselaer, of the Militia of New York, and Lt. Col. Christie of the 13th United States' Infantry. In the course of the action, which was long and obstinate, reinforcements to the number of one thousand, were conducted across the river, in effecting which, Major General Van Rensselaer, supported by Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick of the United States' Light Artillery, and Lt. Col. Scott of the United States Artillery, commanded. We are sorry that we have not the power to congratulate our readers on a favorable result. The gallantry of the officers and troops concerned, deserved Victory. Lt. Col. Christie has covered himself with honour—*Spirit of '76, Extra.*

From the Albany Gazette, of Oct. 20.

The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queenstown by the American troops.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the Heights of Queenstown. They crossed under cover of a battery of two 18 and two 6 pounders. Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore. The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry. Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and in the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued.

On the night of the eleventh inst. as I was marching with a command of about twenty men with two wagons from the Camps to this place, I was, at about ten miles from this, on the dusk of the evening attacked by a party of Indians and negroes, who fired on us; and it being dark, we commenced battle, which continued nearly as long as a man of my command had a cartridge, during which time I received eight wounds, and was carried off by two of the men. Capt. Fort of the volunteer company then took command, till at length he was wounded, and forced to retreat in the best manner they could, the enemy having possession of the wagons and teams. The firing having been heard at the block house, and a part of the men reaching there that night, the next morning Lieut. Stallings sent a command to examine the ground, who found me wounded. My right leg is broke, my right hand shot thro', with three balls, my left arm broke, my left leg shot through, a ball in my left thigh, near the groin: another through the lower part of my body, which renders me altogether helpless. They found one man on the ground that was dead and scalped, several more wounded that had escaped in the bushes; the rest of the men are all found except one, who has not as yet been heard of. There were six wounded, myself and Capt. Fort excluded. They cut in pieces one wagon; the other one and the teams they took away, we suppose, to carry off their dead, as the men who went to examine the ground suppose there were five or six killed, and numbers wounded. The enemy from all accounts, were about fifty in number. You may suppose that I am in a most dreadful situation, though I yet hope I shall recover in a few months.

Lieut. Sevier, of the marine corps, left this

city on the 17th to take command on the south

station, of the marines lately commanded by Capt. Williams, unfortunately killed in an action with Indians and Negroes.

CHILLICOTHE, October 31.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Elliott marched from this place with a company of 100 regulars, for the purpose of joining the North-Western Army. The soldiers have all been enlisted in this state, and are tolerably well provided with winter clothes. They have taken the route, by the way of Franklinton and Lower Sandusky, and will probably join the army at the Rapids.

To the above we have it in our power to add the following confirmative evidence—

Head-Quarters, Lewisburg, Oct. 15.

Your son, Major Lush, was in the terrible struggle of yesterday. He acted as Aid to Col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. And had the honor to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing. I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musket-y was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well, but exhausted. The battle was long and severe; Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots through, and through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. Brock has fallen, his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. I am well, but exhausted.

JOHN LOVETT.

Stephen Lush, Esq.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, 300 militia under the command of Col. Van Rensselaer, and a column of 300 regulars, under the command of Col. Christie, crossed the river to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Queenstown. They landed under cover of a battery of two eighteen-pounders and two sixes, and encountered from the enemy the pelting of three batteries and the incessant blaze of musquetry. But Col. Van Rensselaer made good his landing in a perfect sheet of fire. He advanced bravely till he was shot twice through the same thigh, and through the leg, when he was obliged to stop; but with the utmost presence of mind directed his officers to rush forward and storm the first battery. It was gallantly done. Both parties reinforced fast, and every battery played its best. Lieut. Col. Christie got over but wounded in the hand. The conflict became general over the heights.—A large body of them got behind a stone guardhouse, in which was mounted a pair of heavy ordnance. Two eighteen pounders were directed against it, which raked them severely; and at the eighth shot tumbled up a heap of men, and dismounted one gun. They stood behind Judge Hamilton's storehouse; but our eighteens raked them from thence, and they fled. By this time about 10 o'clock, the enemy's fire, except one gun out of reach, was silenced, and victory seemed complete. The general had passed over to the heights, but sent back to urge on the troops which were passing over to support the two columns. At this time, however, the enemy received a reinforcement of several hundred Chippaway Indians, and commenced an attack with great fury.—The rifle and the bayonet had scarcely put them to rout, and drove them to the woods, when they were joined by a large reinforcement of regulars from Fort George. They renewed the attack, and the conflict became tremendous. It lasted about half an hour when our valiant Spartan band who had waded through blood, anticipating victory, being exhausted in strength and ammunition, were obliged to yield the day. They had fought eleven hours without intermission. Many have fallen, many lie wounded; and the British have many prisoners but on this head, we have not sufficient particulars to enter into details.

Col. Van Rensselaer's wounds are severe but he is on the recovery. Brock, the British General, is certainly slain.

Our readers will recollect to have read in our paper a few days ago an extract from a Savannah paper, giving an account of a skirmish on our southern frontier between a few American troops, principally Mariners, and a band of Indians and Negroes, in which Capt. Williams, of the Marines, was shockingly wounded. Information yesterday reached this city that he has since died of those wounds. His loss will be regretted by all who know how to value honor, bravery & worth. He will be particularly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, of whom there are many in this city. The following is an extract of a letter to Lieut. Col. F. Warthon, the commandant of the marine corps at this place, dictated by him three days after he received his wounds, and received a few days ago.

Nat. Intel.

DAVIS'S CREEK BLOCK HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1812

"On the night of the eleventh inst. as I was marching with a command of about twenty men with two wagons from the Camps to this place, I was, at about ten miles from this, on the dusk of the evening attacked by a party of Indians and negroes, who fired on us; and it being dark, we commenced battle, which continued nearly as long as a man of my command had a cartridge, during which time I received eight wounds, and was carried off by two of the men. Capt. Fort of the volunteer company then took command, till at length he was wounded, and forced to retreat in the best manner they could, the enemy having possession of the wagons and teams. The firing having been heard at the block house, and a part of the men reaching there that night, the next morning Lieut. Stallings sent a command to examine the ground, who found me wounded. My right leg is broke, my right hand shot thro', with three balls, my left arm broke, my left leg shot through, a ball in my left thigh, near the groin: another through the lower part of my body, which renders me altogether helpless. They found one man on the ground that was dead and scalped, several more wounded that had escaped in the bushes; the rest of the men are all found except one, who has not as yet been heard of. There were six wounded, myself and Capt. Fort excluded. They cut in pieces one wagon; the other one and the teams they took away, we suppose, to carry off their dead, as the men who went to examine the ground suppose there were five or six killed, and numbers wounded. The enemy from all accounts, were about fifty in number. You may suppose that I am in a most dreadful situation, though I yet hope I shall recover in a few months."

"Lieut. Sevier, of the marine corps, left this city on the 17th to take command on the south

station, of the

CHILICOTHE, Oct. 28.
On Saturday last Governor Meigs passed through this place on his way to his residence in Marietta. The following list of Public Stores which were ordered on in the month of September for the use of the North Western Army, will at once shew the baseness of these illiberal charges which have been heaped upon the Governor and the Administration by the Clintonian faction in this state:

Memorandum of Public Stores ordered from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in Sept. 1812, for the use of the North-Western Army.

Sept. 9th.	10,000 Pair of Shoes
14th.	5,000 Blankets
	100 Barrels of Powder
	1,000 Falling Axes
	500 Spades
	500 Shovels
	250 Mattocks
	50 Pick Axes
	300 Fasine Axes
	200 Grass Hooks
	50 Briar Scythes
	30 Whip Saws with
	30 Cross-c. files
	20 Broad Axes
	20 Adzes
	3 Sets carpenter's tools
	500 Fathoms of Packet Cord.
21st.	3,000 Blankets
25th.	10,000 Pair of Shoes
28th.	30,000 Flints
	1,000 Axes

Equipments for 250 Cavalry—
Saddles, Bridles, &c.

List of ordnance and other military stores sent from Washington City to Pittsburgh, since September 1st. 1812.

Sept. 18th. 20 18 Pounds

8 12 do.

6 6 do.

3 5 1-2 Inch Howitzers

5 Boxes of Harness

6 Gun Carriages for 6

Pounders

20 Barrels of Musket and

10 Barrels of Rifle Powder

From Fredericksburg.

470 Common Tents

10 Wall

200 Swords

25 Pair Pistols

100 Reams of Musket

Cartridge paper

200 Pounds of Common

cartridge paper

Stores sent from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Sept. 2d. 250 Horsemen's Swords

250 Pair of Pistols

5th. 50 Reams of Cartridge Paper

2 Barrels of Flints

29th. 10,000 Pair of Woollen Socks

Oct. 7th. 5,000 Round Jackets

5,000 Pair of Pantaloons

Woolen Cloth made up and forwarded immediately to the West, besides the Winter Clothing of Col. Miller's regiment, ordered some days before.

100 Watch Coats ordered from Philadelphia, October 7, 1812.

Stores sent from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh from the 11th to the 28th September, 1812.

5,000 Muskets & Bayonets

1,000 Rifles

500 Carbines

500 Pistols

110 Horsemen's Swords

Reported as sent on the 29th.

30-1y Lexington, KY.

Stolen

FRIENDS OF PEACE
Seem to be the federal political Hobby-Horse for 1812. As the Chameleon changes its colour to that of whatever it touches so federalism changes, not its colour, but its name with every circumvolution of political affairs. At one time, federalists are federalists, and nothing more nor less than federalists—an epithet, which, in their Vocabulary signifies, all the wealth—all the talents—and all the respectability in the country, bound—tied—twisted—woven—and interwoven into an indissoluble—impenetrable—invincible—invulnerable knot—Ligament, texture or Magical Webb, (resembling perhaps that of a spider devouring all it entangles,) at another time they are Washingtonians—at another, Federal Americans—at another, Federal Republicans—and now for sooth, they are Friends of Peace,

Who is not a Friend of Peace! All men ought to be, and most men are, Friends of Peace. But the warmest Friend of Peace may be an advocate for war. A man may volunteer his services to face an enemy in the field of battle and at the same moment be a Friend of Peace.

Who will say, the Immortal Washington was not a Friend to Peace?—And did he not frown with indignation on those sordid souls who compose the Peace Party, while he encountered every hardship and faced even death itself in the field of Mars, to obtain for his country a Peace—a Peace—not such as exists between a slave and his master or a dog and his master—but a Peace, uncontaminated with oppression and slavery—a Peace, unpolluted with degraded submission—a Peace, uncompromised with a cowardly surrender of dear bought Privileges, Liberty and Independence. Such a Peace he obtained, and it was obtained by war. In the American Revolution there was a Peace Party. And our country at this momentous crisis, is emphatically cursed with just such a Peace Party. Our modern Peace Party resembled the former not only in name but in every essential fundamental principle of their Creed.

Whatever English is, is right, this world is true;
Was made for England, not for Yankees too.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend at the house of James Vance, in Fayette county, on the 29th inst., and will continue there for eight or ten days, for the purpose of collecting notes given at my sale on the 29th of Oct. 1812. All those who owe me will, it is expected, come forward and lift their notes on that day.

ADAM WOODS.

Oct. 27, 1812. 44—1t.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruston Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience.

Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c. of the newest patterns.

Also, an elegant assortment of

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &

Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for CASH.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an APPRENTICE

to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26-tf June 22d, 1812

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y Lexington, KY.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretions; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the moderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Robert Barr. 38-tf

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812.

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 75; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail, nicked, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812.

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollected. Also, a Bright Bay Horse,

5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a sorrel, switch tail, no brand.

For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

42-3t H. WATKINS, J. P.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about

the 25th September last, a dark bay Horse,

12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high,

black mane and tail—when he trots he throws

one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very

much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—

marked with the collar and geers; but no other

mark recollected.

Also, a Bright Bay Horse,

5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, all four feet

white, small blaze in his face, a number of